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H – 957

International Court of Justice

H0957-0002

OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE OF ORGANIZATIONS, TAKEN BEFORE A COMMISSION APPOINTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE ORDER OF THE TRIBUNAL DATED 13 MARCH 1946.

17 June 1946

COMMISSIONER: Mr. George R. Taylor

THE CORPS OF POLITICAL LEADERS

(The Commission convened at 1015 hours)

ANTON SCHUELLER, a witness, took the stand and testified as follows:

MR. TAYLOR: Please remind the witness that he is still under oath.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

MR. TAYLOR: Very well, be seated please.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY LT. COL. GRIFFITH JONES:

Q. Witness, you told, I understood, yesterday that you were also a member of the DAF, the Labor Front?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you a representative of the DAF on the Kreisleiter Staff?

A. No, I was merely a member, because I still had a position in industry.

Q. So that you were not in your capacity as the NSV Kreisamtsleiter - you were in no way working for the DAF?

A. No, that was perfectly separate.

Q. You told that the NSV were responsible for the caring for all foreigners?

A. All foreigners residing inside Germany. May I say here that responsible

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may not be a very fortunate chosen expression. We cared for all foreigners, but I was not responsible that the care was actually executed.

Q. Let me ask you this question. Was it the duty of the NSV to look after the welfare of all foreigners?

A. Yes, sir. When we became acquainted with the case. That is the point. It was just as possible that a German might have been neglected - that is to say, that subordinate authorities failed to care for him.

Q. When you say that it was the duty of the NSV to look after the welfare of all foreigners, do you include in those, foreigners - the foreigners brought into the Reich as laborers?

A. Yes.

Q. And was it your job on the Kreis staff to bring to the notice of the Kreisleiter any glaring ill treatment that may have occurred in your district of foreign laborers?

A. No.

Q. Well then, how did you carry out - I'm not suggesting in your Kreis, there were any ill treatments of foreigner - but had there been, would it not have been your duty to do something about it?

A. If I would have heard of such an incident, I would have reported it.

Q. That would have been the duty of the NSV Kreisamtsleiter in any Kreis?

A. It would not have been a political duty, but I would have considered it my morals duty.

Q. And, in fact, if your responsibility is to look after their welfare, it would have been your essential duty, would it not?

A. Under any circumstances a humane duty.

Q. So perhaps I might ask Dr. Link, because it may save time, whether he proposes to call a witness from the DAF or either the Staff of Political Leaders or not.

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If not, then I would ask this witness certain questions. If a witness from the DAF is going xxx to be called, then I will reserve those questions until then.

DR. LINK: Yes, sir, that I think.

BY LT. COL. GRIFFITH JONES:

Q. Would it have been the duty of the NSV Kreisamtsleiter not only to report ill treatment to the Kreisleiter, but to take active steps to remedy the ill treatment?

A. In such a case, though there were no directives regarding it, since such ill treatments were not expected, nor did anyone foresee them, if, however, I would have heard of such a mistreatment, I would have immediately put myself into this matter and would have reported them to the proper authorities.

Q. Well, now, I'll ask you about another matter.

A. I should like to make an additional explanation pertaining to the questions just asked. The care of billeting, food rations, etc. was entirely a task of the DAF. The NSV only entered into the picture if an essential need occurred or if an illness or similar things occurred in the family of a foreign worker.

Q. Now perhaps you would look at this document. I'm afraid I haven't another copy for Dr. Link. This document is D-901, ~~and will be called Leadership Corps #~~. These are a series of reports by Ortsgruppenleiters on the subject of the churches and church influence.

DR. LINK: The counsel should like to know whether you are referring merely to the first letter or to all.

LT. COL. GRIFFITH JONES: I'll let you know, Dr. Link, in a moment. I don't want a regular conversation carried on there. I suggest that Dr. Link might see the document at the same time.

D.R LINK: Is the witness to read the first letter or more letters?

LT. COL. GRIFFITH JONES: I'm going to tell him. If only you would let me carry on my cross examination.

Com. B.
Take 1 - #4
Winkler
17 June 1946

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Q. Now, would you look at the letter which is #4 from the Ortsgruppenleiter at Hahn and the Ortsgruppenleiter on the 19 February 1939, is writing in respect of the political situation for February 1939. He says: "The church has no influence here on the male youth; it comes into touch with them only in so far as the parents send the boys to the confirmation classes. As the priest has no authority whatsoever, wild scenes take place there. It is a different matter where the girls, aged 10-14, i.e., the age of the Junior Hitler Girls, are concerned. As has been previously repeatedly reported, and "Evangilical Youth Group" still exists, and the majority of the Junior Hitler Girls go there. An occasional discussion with the sub-Gau of the German Girls League (Female Hitler Youth) brought no change either. The participation of the children under 10 years of age has been stopped by the school; it cannot prevent the participation of the older ones. The "Youth Group" is headed by the Evangelical parish welfare nurse and meets in the rooms of the Evangilical infant's school. Without the active cooperation of the parish and the Hitler Youth, we shall apparently not be able to get rid of this Youth Group!" Now if you will read that, it's #4. Now was it the - part of the duties of the NSV to assist in destroying the influence of the churches and the church schools?

A. No, not in any way at all. Because I hear that it is a matter of children of ages 10 to 14. The NSV has in there kindergarten only cared for children up to and including the school age of 6 years. After that the NSV no longer had anything to do with the children.

Q. I'm not concerned particularly with the age of the children was. Was it part of the task of the NSV to destroy the influence of the churches upon children of any age , even upon grown ups?

A. No, not at all.

Q. Well now, would you look at the last letter and in paragraph #4, you will see the Kreisleiter Hahn remarks in regard to that letter you have just read.

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And he says with reference to case 42 - Ortsgruppe Hahn, the following reported dated 9 July 1939, indicates the measures taken in this matter - and I go on to read the report, dated 9 July 1931. I needen't read the whole of this, but in the fourth line describing the measures that have been taken to rid the influence of the church schools in Hahn, the Ortsgruppenleiter, writes: "On Wednesday in place of the confessional kindergarten, an NSV (National Socialist Welfare) kindergarten was opened here. The start was a good one; out of the former ~~pupil~~ pupils, ~~3/4~~ three fourths turned up on the first day already; it can therefore be reckoned with that, the NSV kindergarten will soon have as many children as the former Evangilical Children's School, or perhaps even more." Now, I can only put that letter to you because I want to ask you ~~again~~ again, was it part of the work of the NSV to assist in the closing down of the Evangelical church schools and substitute in their place Nazi party schools of their own?

A. May I be permitted to point out that is not a repetition of a question, but the first time the question has been put to me - whether NSV kindergartens were to be opened to substitute for Evangilical kindergartends. Of course, it was the strive of the NSV to institute kindergartens everywhere. For this purpose propaganda was made with the parents. May I say again this was not propaganda, but solicitation. It was entirely up to the parents whether they preferred sending their children to the NSV kindergarten which was to be established or to the Evangilical kindergarten. There was an official directive which allowed a certain amount of kindergartens in ration to the children. If after the ~~solicitation~~ solicitation it was found that out of 60 children, 45 or 50 were going to join the NSV kindergarten, because a report was made to the chief mayor or whoever happened to be the competent authority, and then since only in ratio to the number of children available, a certain amount of kindergartens were permitted, the authorities closed down that kindergarten which had a lesser number of children.

Q. Very well, I don't think we need go into that further. Perhaps I can make the position of this exhibit clear. The original that I submitted is simply a type-written copy of documents, but it comes from the British Foreign Office, and attached

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to it is a certificate which reads as fpllows. Perhaps I needn't read it at all, but it is a certificate saying that they are true copies of German captured documents. The only matter I want to make clear at this stage is that that certification was attached to some other documents which were all pinned together. These will be submitted at a later date, but they are on a completely different subject and do not in any way affect this witness. So perhaps if I state to Dr. Link, he would understand if later I do desire to use the other documents in this bundle, and then I will make reference to the certification which is attached to the documents I'm using now.

DR. LINK: May I ask the prosecution whether prosecution intends to add the part of the material which has just now been brought forth to enter into their evidence and exhibit.

LT. COL. GRIFFITH JONES: This part - yes. I'm going to hand this in now and I will within a half hour get a copy for Dr. Link and perhaps I might, therefore, call this exhibit D-901, which is, I think - I've done already and that if and when I put in the other part of it, I shall refer to it as D-901 A.

MR. TAYLOR: I take it the defense counsel has no objections to the introduction of the prosecution ~~P.I. #~~ document.

DR. LINK: I have no basic objection. I should like to, however, ask to put back a possible re-direct examination for a half hour until I have had a chance to inspect the document in question.

MR. TAYLOR: Request granted. The prosecution's ~~P.I. #~~ document offered will be received in evidence.

LT. COL. GRIFFITH JONES: The reason why it is put in this form will be seen from this certification. It is that the originals are in Camp Richey, Maryland. I have no further questions.

MR. TAYLOR: Any further questions, Dr. Link?

DR. LINK: I have 2 or 3 questions pertaining to the first part of questions which Col. Griffith Jones ~~introduced~~ introduced.

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MR. TAYLOR: Very well, proceed.

DR. LINK:

Q. Is it correct, witness, that the care and relief of ~~xxx~~ foreign workers and the POW's essentially was a task of the DAF?

A. I cannot definitely answer this.

Q. You answered in the negative to my question whether foreigners were excluded from the care and relief of the NSV. Today you were asked whether the care of foreigners was a duty of the NSV. If I understood you correctly, you said that the measures by you and the institute of the NSV were placed at the disposal of the foreign workers also, and these were not to be deprived of it. Is that correct?

A. Yes

Q. Did you say or are you saying now that the care of the foreign workers essentially fell within the area of duty of the NSV?

A. Only within the framework of the directives valid for the NSV. Only if within the family of these foreign workers, need arose pertaining to that family. May I perhaps give a possible example of something like that which might have ~~kk~~ been the case. Assuming the foreign worker brought his dependents along. The woman was an expectant mother, the DAF by way of its family welfare worker, as well as the NSV, has cared for that woman. It was the DAF who was first informed ~~af~~ any difficulties, because each large or medium-sized~~xfxxxx~~ factory, industry, had a family welfare worker, representing the DAF. If the DAF was not able to satisfy the monetary or physical needs, such as diapers, etc., immediately ~~and~~ entirely the NSV helped out.

Q. It was basically the duty of the DAF to contact by way of the competent authorities, the NSV, if the DAF was not capable of meeting the needs?

A. ~~Nxxxxxxxxxxx~~ In all such cases, I or the competent Ortsgruppe was informed by the DAF and then we of the NSV took part in it.

Q. Did these ~~xxxx~~ tasks fall within your duty as Kreisamtsleiter or within the duty

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of the corresponding official of the Orts party or was this within the duty in your capacity of Kreiswalter of the NSV?

A. This was without any doubt as Kreisleiter of NSV, because that was why I was put there as Kreisleiter.

Q. You stated previously that you would have reported the mistreatment of any foreign worker which you might have heard about - not on the basis of official directives, but rather on humane grounds. Do you mean to say that you would have made these reports like any other decent party member who haard of things which are not right, but of things which do not fall properly within your authority?

A. Without any doubt.

DR. LINK: I should like to ask the Commission for an adjournment, so thatI may examine the document pertaining to the second series of questions and to see if I have any questions concerning the exhibit, as it pertains to the second series of questions.

MR. TAYLOR: How long would it take?

DR. LINK: Col. Jones stated that it would be at the disposal of the counsel. In 5 minutes after that I will be able to go on with the questions. It would be agreeable to me if Col. Jones will show me the original document and I could look it over right now.

MR. TAYLOR: All right, we will have a short recess, so that Dr. Link may look over the document.

Recess: 1115 hours

(The Commission reconvened at 1125 hours, 17 June 1946)

DR. LINK: No further questions. I should like permission to make a short remark. I see from the submitted letter that some Ortsgruppe and Ortsgruppenleiter have taken an intellectual attitude toward the church. I cannot see from the document that they have used the NSV nor NSV officials for their anti-church activities.

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That is why I have no further questions to direct to the witness who has been introduced by me as a professional expert and hasknowledge of matters pertaining to the organization.

MR. TAYLOR: Very well, if there are no further questions by the prosecution or the defense, witness will be excused.

WITNESS EXCUSED

(The Commission adjourned at ~~1130~~ 1126 hours)

The foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the testimony of ANTON SCHUELLER, taken on 14 and 17 June 1946.

Reporter (pp.

Bernice Winkler

Reporter (pp.

CERTIFIED TO: Geo. R. Taylor

Commissioner

Commissioner

H0957-0011

OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE OF ORGANIZATIONS, TAKEN BEFORE A COMMISSION APPOINTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE ORDER OF THE TRIBUNAL DATED 13 MARCH 1946.

17 June 1946

COMMISSIONER: Mr. George R. Taylor.

THE CORPS OF POLITICAL LEADERS

(The Commission convened at 1015 hours)

ANTON SCHUELLER, a witness, took the stand and testified as follows:

MR. TAYLOR: Please remind the witness that he is still under oath.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

MR. TAYLOR: Very well, be seated please.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY LT. COL. GRIFFITH JONES:

Q Withess, you told, I understood, yesterday that you were also a member of the DAF, the Labor Front?

A Yes, sir.

Q Were you a representative of the DAF on the Kreisleiter Staff?

A No, I was merely a member, because I still had a position in industry.

Q So that you were not in your capacity as the NSV Kreisamtsleiter -- you were in no way working for the DAF?

A No, that was perfectly separate.

Q You told that the NSV were responsible for the caring of all foreigners?

A All foreigners residing inside Germany. May I say here that responsible may not be a very fortunate chosen expression. We cared for all foreigners, but I was not responsible that the care was actually executed.

Q Let me ask you this question. Was it the duty of the NSV to look after the welfare of all foreigners?

A Yes, sir. When we became acquainted with the case. That is the point. It was just as possible that a German might have been neglected -- that is to say, that subordinate authorities failed to care for him.

Q When you say that it was the duty of the NSV to look after the welfare of all foreigners, do you include in those, foreigners -- the foreigners brought into the Reich as laborers?

H0957-0012

A Yes.

Q And was it your job on the Kreis staff to bring to the notice of the Kreisleiter any glaring ill treatment that may have occurred in your district of foreign laborers?

A No.

Q Well then, how did you carry out -- I'm not suggesting in your Kreis, there were any ill treatments of foreigners -- but had there been, would it not have been your duty to do something about it?

A If I would have heard of such an incident, I would have reported it.

Q That would have been the duty of the NSV Kreisamtsleiter in any Kreis?

A It would not have been a political duty, but I would have considered it my moral duty.

Q And in fact, if your responsibility is to look after their welfare, it would have been your essential duty, would it not?

A Under any circumstances a humane duty.

Q So perhaps I might ask Dr. Link, because it may save time, whether he proposes to call a witness from the DAF or either the Staff of Political Leaders or not. If not, then I would ask this witness certain questions. If a witness from the DAF is going to be called, then I will reserve those questions until then.

DR. LINK: Yes, sir, that I think.

BY LT. COL. GRIFFITH JONES:

Q Would it have been the duty of the NSV Kreisamtsleiter not only to report ill treatment to the Kreisleiter, but to take active steps to remedy the ill treatment.

A In such a case, though there were no directives regarding it, since such ill treatments were not expected, nor did anyone foresee them, if, however, I would have heard of such a mistreatment, I would have immediately put myself into this matter and would have reported them to the proper authorities.

Q Well, now I'll ask you about another matter.

A I should like to make an additional explanationpertaining to the questions just asked. The care of billeting, food rations, etc. was entirely

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a task of the DAF. The NSV only entered into the picture if an essential need occurred or if an illness or similar things occurred in the family of a foreign worker.

Q Now perhaps you would look at this document. I'm afraid I haven't another copy for Dr. Link. This document is D-901. These are a series of reports by Ortsgruppenleiters on the subject of the churches and church influence.

DR. LINK: The Counsel should like to know whether you are referring merely to the first letter or to all.

LT. COL. GRIFFITH JONES: I'll let you know, Dr. Link, in a moment. I don't want a regular conversation carried on there. I suggest that Dr. Link might see the document at the same time.

DR. LINK: Is the witness to read the first letter or more letters?

LT. COL. GRIFFITH JONES: I'm going to tell him. If only you would let me carry on my cross examination.

H0957 - 0014

Q Now, would you look at the letter which is #4 from the Ortsgruppen-leiter at Hahn and the Ortsgruppenleiter on the 19 February 1939, is writing in respect of the political situation for February 1939. He says: "The church has no influence here on the male youth; it comes into touch with them only in so far as the parents send the boys to the confirmation classes. As the priest has no authority whatsoever, wild scenes take place there. It is a different matter where the girls, aged 10-14, i.e. the age of the Junior Hitler Girls, are concerned. As has been previously repeatedly reported, an "Evangilical Youth Group" still exists, and the majority of the Junior Hitler Girls go there. An occasional discussion with the sub-Gau of the German Girls League (Female Hitler Youth) brought no change either. The participation of the children under 10 years of age has been stopped by the school; it cannot prevent the participation of the older ones. The "Youth Group" is headed by the Evangelical parish welfare nurse and meets in the rooms of the Evangilical infants' school. Without the active cooperation of the parish and the Hitler Youth, we shall apparently not be able to get rid of this Youth Group." Now if you will read that, it's #4. Now was it the - part of the duties of the NSV to assist in destroying the influence of the churches and the church schools?

A No, not in any way at all. Because I hear that it is a matter of children of ages 10 to 14. The NSV has in their kindergarten only caref for children up to and including the school age of 6 years. After that the NSV no longer had anything to do with the children.

Q I'm not concerned particularly with the age of the children. Was it part of the task of the NSV to destroy the influence of the churches upon children of any age, even upon grown ups?

A No, not at all.

Q Well now, would you look at the last letter and in paragraph #4, you will see the Kreisleiter Hahn remarks in regard to that letter you have just read. And he says with reference to case 42 - Ortsgruppe Hahn, the following reported dated 9 July 1939, indicates the measures taken in this matter - and I go on to read the report, dated 9 July 1939. I needn't read the whole of this, but in the fourth line describing the measures that have been taken to rid the influence of the church schools in Hahn, the Ortsgruppenleiter, writes:

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"On Wednesday in place of the confessional kindergarten, an NSV (National Socialist Welfare) kindergarten was opened here. The start was a good one; out of the former pupils, three-fourths turned up on the first day already; it can therefore be reckoned with that, the NSV kindergarten will soon have as many children as the former Evangilical Children's School, or perhaps even more." Now, I can only put that letter to you because I want to ask you again, was it part of the work of the NSV to assist in the closing down of the Evangilical church schools and substitute in their place Nazi party schools of their own?

A May I be permitted to point out that is not a repetition of a question, but the first time the question has been put to me - whether NSV kindergartens were to be opened to substitute for Evangilical kindergartens. Of course, it was the strive of the NSV to institute everywhere. For this purpose propaganda was made with the parents. May I say again this was not propaganda, but solicitation. It was entirely up to the parents whether they preferred sending their children to the NSV kindergartenswhich was to be established or to the Evangilical kindergarten. There was an official directive which allowed a certain amount of kindergartens in ratio to the children. If after the solicitation it was found that out of 60 children, 40 or 50 were going to join the NSV kindergarten, because a report was made to the chief mayor or whoever happened to be the competent authority, and then since only in ratio to the number of children available, a certain amount of kindergartens were permitted, the authorities closed down that kindergarten which had a lesser number of children.

Q Very well, I don't think we need go into that further. Perhaps I can make the position of this exhibit clear. The original that I submitted is simply a typewritten copy of documents, but it comes from the British Foreign Office, and attached to it is a certificate which reads as follows. Perhaps I needn't read it at all, but it is a certificate saying that they are true copies of German captured documents. The only matter I want to make clear at this stage is that that certification was attached to some other documents which were all pinned together. These will be submitted at a later date, but they are on a completely different subject and do not in any way affect

H0957-0016

this witness. So perhaps if I state to Dr. Link, he would understand if later I do desire to use the other documents in this bundle, and then I will make reference to the certification which is attached to the documents I'm using now.

DR. LINK: May I ask the prosecution whether prosecution intends to add the part of the material which has just now been brought forth to enter into their evidence and exhibit.

LT. COL. GRIFFITH JONES: This part - yes. I'm going to hand this in now and I will within a half hour get a copy for Dr. Link and perhaps I might, therefore, call this exhibit D-901, which is, I think - I've done already and that if and when I put in the other part of it, I shall refer to it as D-901 A.

MR. TAYLOR: I take it the defense counsel has no objections to the introduction of the prosecution document.

DR. LINK: I have no basic objection. I should like to, however, ask to put back a possible re-direct examination for a half hour until I have had a chance to inspect the document in question.

MR. TAYLOR: Request granted. The prosecution's document offered will be received in evidence.

LT. COL. GRIFFITH JONES: The reason why it is put in this form will be seen from this certification. It is that the originals are in Camp Richey, Maryland. I have no further questions.

MR. TAYLOR: Any further questions, Dr. Link?

DR. LINK: I have 2 or 3 questions pertaining to the first part of questions which Col. Griffith Jones introduced.

H0957-0017

MR. TAYLOR: Very well, proceed/

DR. LINK:

Q Is it correct, witness, that the care and relief of foreign workers and the POW's essentially was a task of the DAF?

A I cannot definitely answer this.

Q You answered in the negative to my question whether foreigners were excluded from the care and relief of the NSV. Today you were asked whether the care of foreigners was a duty of the NSV. If I understood you correctly, you said tha the measures by you and the institute of the NSV were placed at the disposal of the foreign workers also, and these were not to be deprived of it. Is that correct?

A Yes.

Q Did you say or are you saying now that the care of the foreign workers essentially fell within the area of duty of the NSV?

A Only within the framework of the directives valid for the NSV. Only if within the family of these foreign workers, need arose pertaining to that family. May I perhaps give a possible example of something like that which might have been the case. Assuming the foreign worker brought his dependents along. The woman was an expectant mother, the DAF by way of its family welfare worker, as well as the NSV, has cared for that woman. It was the DAF who was first informed of any difficulties, because each large or medium-sized factory, industry, had a family welfare worker, representing the DAF. If the DAF was not able to satisfy the monetary or physical needs, such as diapers, etc., immediately and entirely the NSV helped out.

Q It was basically the duty of the DAF to contact by way of the competent authorities, the NSV, if the DAF was not capable of meeting the needs?

A In all such cases, I or the competent Ortsgruppe was informed by the DAF and then we of the NSV took part in it.

Q Did these tasks fall within your duty as Kreisamtsleiter or within the duty of the corresponding official of the Orts party or was this within the duty in your capacity of Kreiswalter of the NSV?

A This was without any doubt as Kreisleiter of NSV, because that was why I was put there as Kreisleiter.

H0957-0018

Q You stated previously that you would have reported the mistreatment of any foreign worker which you might have heard about - not on the basis of official directives, but rather on humane grounds. Do you mean to say that you would have made these reports like any other decent party member who heard of things which are not right, but of things which do not fall properly within your authority?

A Without any doubt.

DR. LINK: I should like to ask the Commission for an adjournment, so that I may examine the document pertaining to the second series of questions and to see if I have any questions concerning the exhibit, as it pertains to the second series of questions.

MR. TAYLOR: How long would it take?

DR. LINK: Col. Hones stated that it would be at the disposal of the counsel. In 5 minutes after that I will be able togo on with the questions It would be aggreeable to me if Col. Jones will show me the original document and I could look it over right now.

MR. TAYLOR: All right, we will have a short recess, so that Dr. Link may look over the document.

Recess: 1115 hours.

(The Commission reconvened at 1125 hours, 17 June 1946.)

DR. LINK: No further questions. I should like permission to make a short remark. I see from the submitted letter that some Ortsgruppe and Ortsgruppenleiter have taken an intellectual attitude toward the church. I cannot see from the document that they have used the NSV nor NSV officials for their anti-church activities. That is why I have no further questionsto direct to the wirness who has been introduced by me as a professional expert and has knowledge of matters pertaining to the organization.

MR. TAYLOR: Very well, if there are no further questions by the prosecution or the defense, witness will be excused.

WITNESS EXCUSED

(The Commission adjourned at 1130 hours)

The foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the testimony of ANTON SCHUELLER, Taken on 14 and 17 June 1946.

BERNICE WINKLER
reporter

CERTIFIED TO:
1188

GEORGE TAYLOR
Commissioner